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REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION



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STANDARD ATLAS
OF

EDWARDS COUNTY

ILLINOIS

INCLUDING
A PLAT BOOK

OF THE

VILLAGES, CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY.

— MAP OF THE STATE UNITED STATES AND WORLD. —

Patrons Directory, Reference Business Directory and Departments
devoted to General Information.

ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM OF U.S. LAND SURVEYS, DIGEST OF THE
SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT, ETC. ETC.

Compiled and Published

BY

GEN. A. DELE & CO.

PUBLISHERS & ENGRAVERS.

124 VAN BUREN ST.
CHICAGO.

1907

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+F Ogle, George A. & Co
896295 Standard atlas of Edwards county,
.642 Illinois, including a plat book of the
villages, cities and townships of the
county, map of the state, United States and
world. Patrons directory, reference
business directory and departments
devoted to general information, analysis
of the system of U.S. land surveys, digest
of the system of civil government, etc.
Chicago, 1907 55, xxi pp

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

GENERAL INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
TITLE PAGE.....	3	ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM OF UNITED STATES LAND SURVEYS, Supplement	I-II
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	5	DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT..... Supplement	III-VI
OUTLINE MAP OF EDWARDS COUNTY.....	7	GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS..... Supplement VII-VIII	
MAP OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.....	34-35	ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY, CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED..... Supplement X-XXII	
MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.....	38-39		
MAP OF THE WORLD.....	42-43		
PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY OF EDWARDS COUNTY.....	45		
ILLUSTRATIONS.....	49		

EDWARDS COUNTY INDEX.

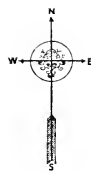
	PAGE		PAGE
ALBION. PLAT OF.....	26-27	EDWARDS COUNTY, OUTLINE MAP OF.....	7
ALBION PRECINCT.....	19	ELLERY. PLAT OF.....	31
BENNINGTON. PLAT OF.....	27	ELLERY PRECINCT.....	22-23
BLOOD P. O. PLAT OF.....	27	FRENCH CREEK PRECINCT.....	15
BROWNS. PLAT OF.....	13	GRAYVILLE. PLAT OF.....	31
BROWNS PRECINCT.....	13	LEXINGTON. PLAT OF.....	27
BONE GAP. PLAT OF.....	30-31	SALEM PRECINCT.....	9
BONE GAP PRECINCT.....	11	SHIPLEY PRECINCT.....	22-23
DIXON PRECINCT.....	17	WEST SALEM. PLAT OF.....	30

OUTLINE MAP OF

EDWARDS COUNTY

ILLINOIS

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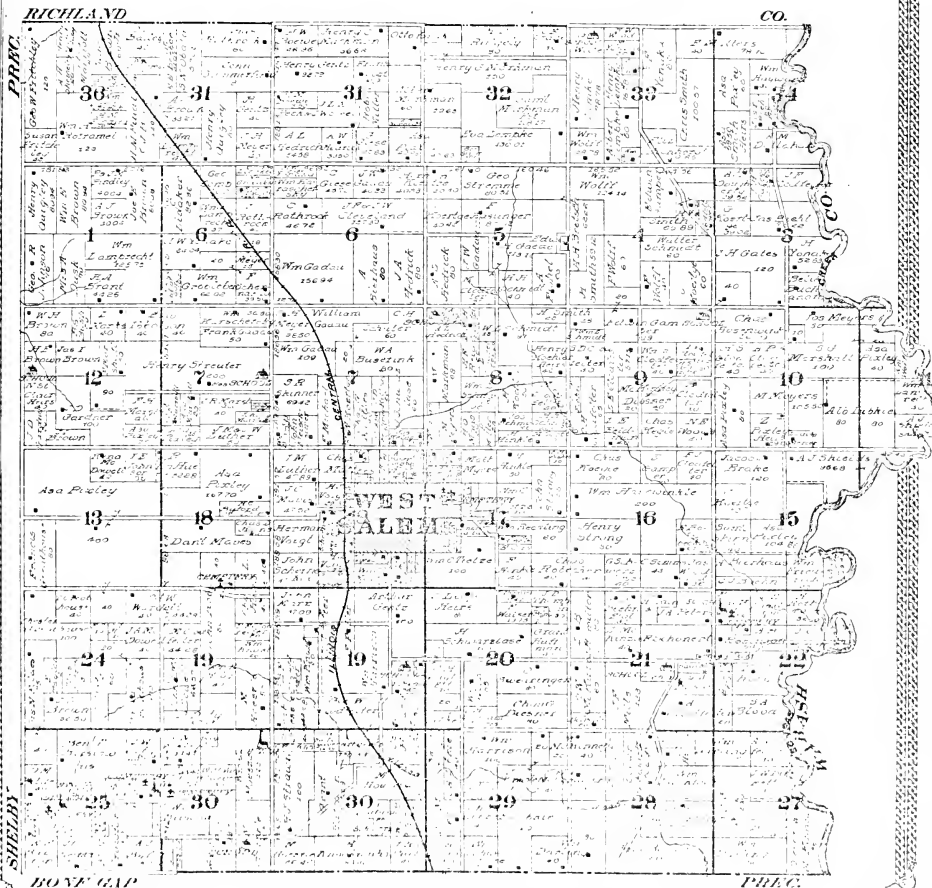
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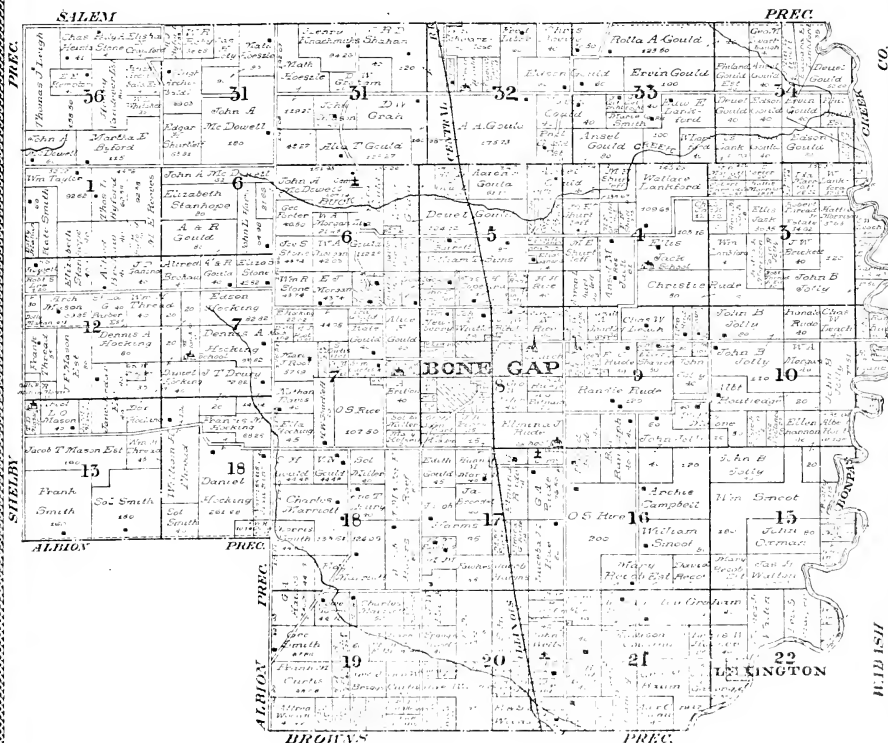


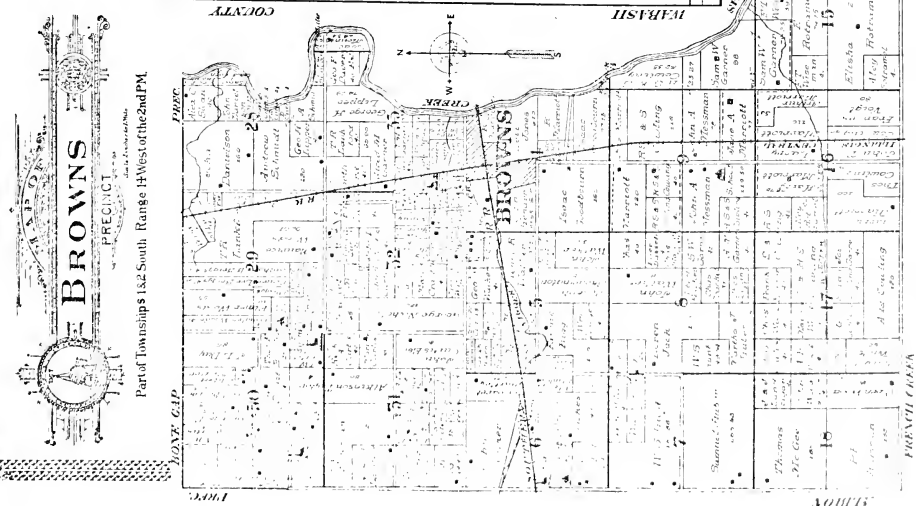
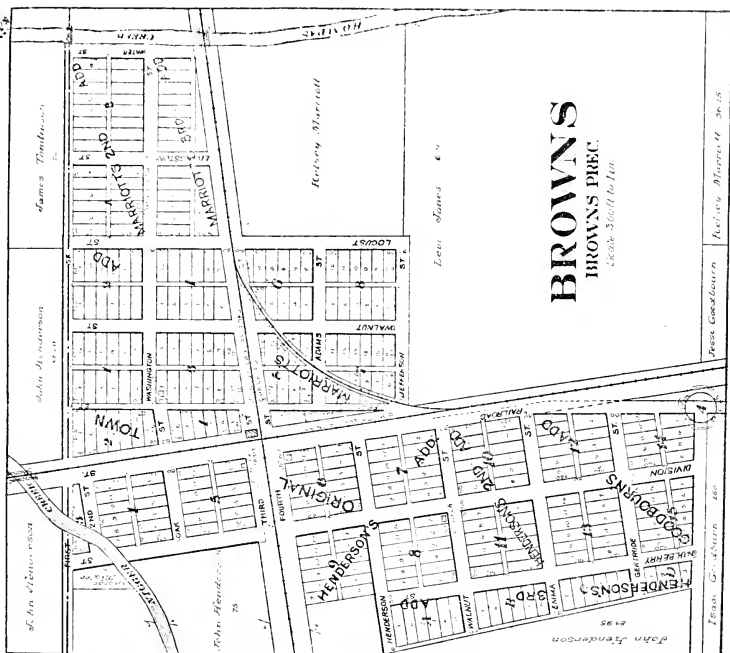
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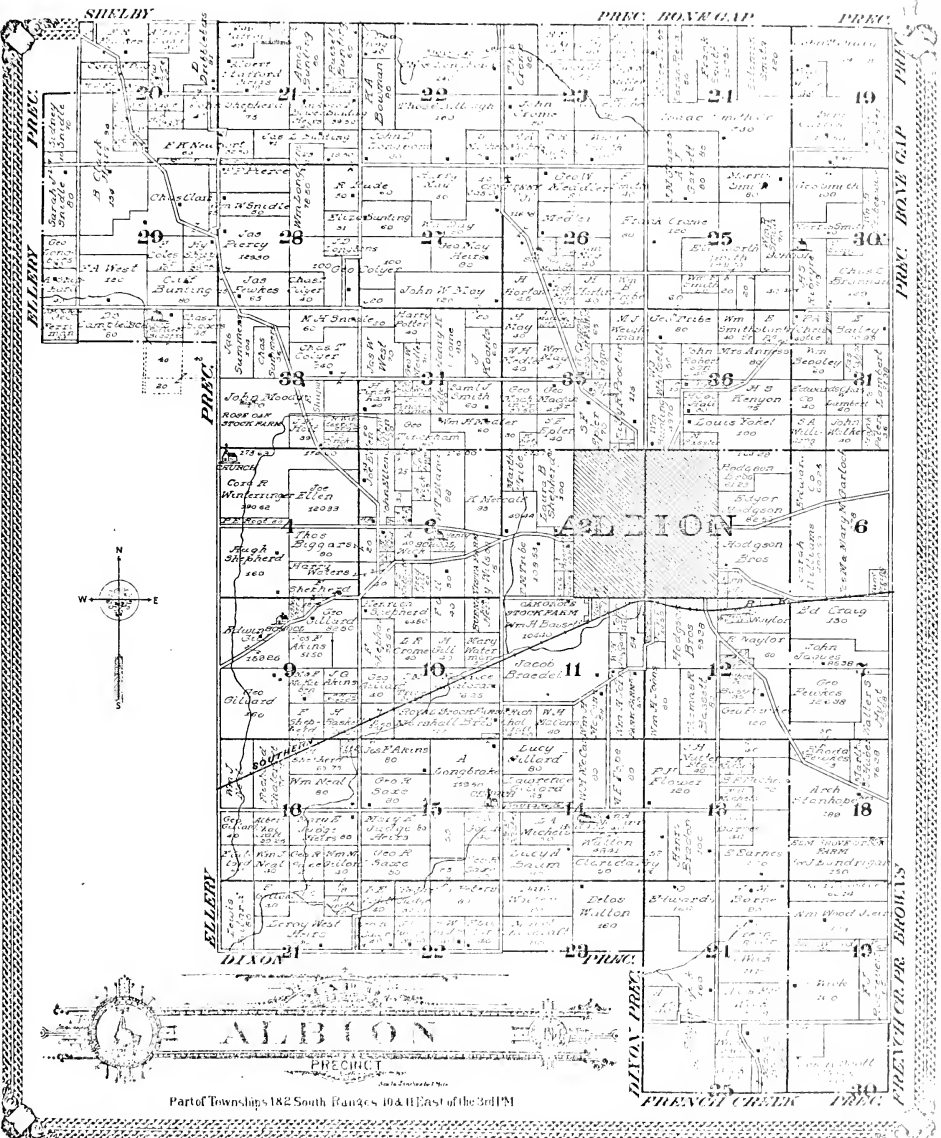


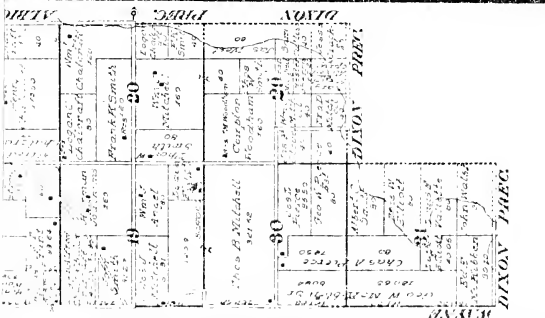
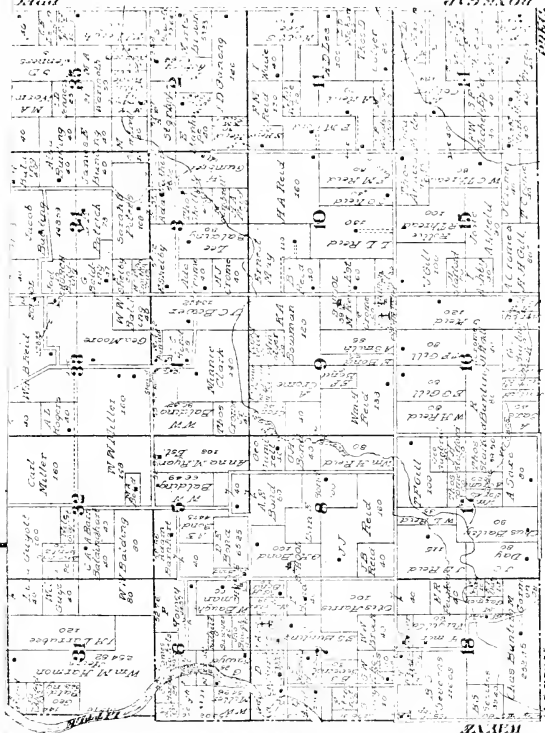


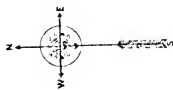
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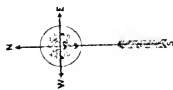




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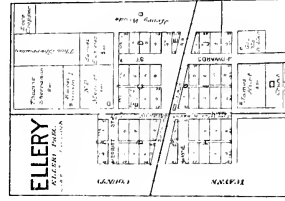
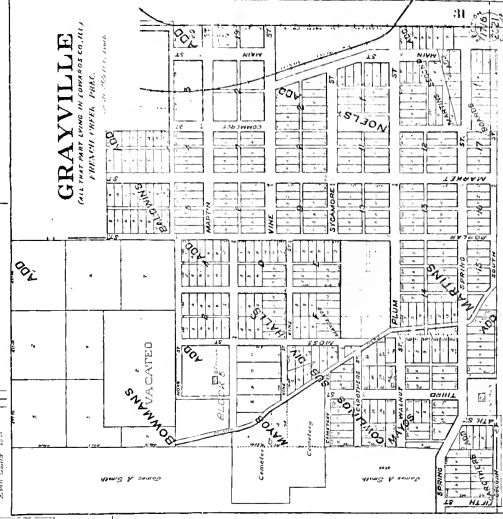
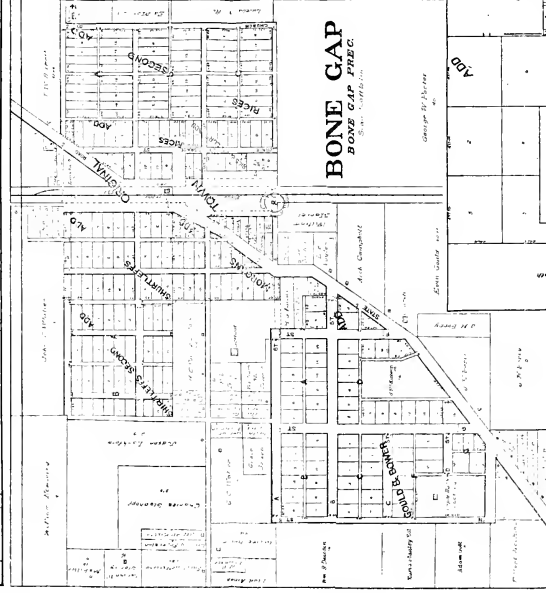
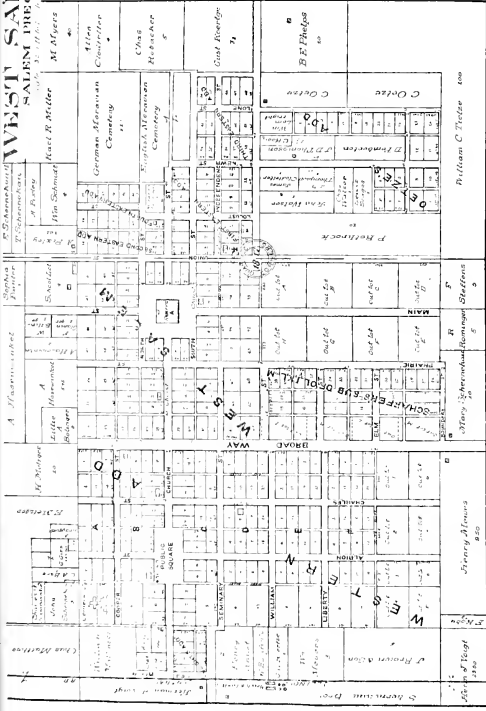
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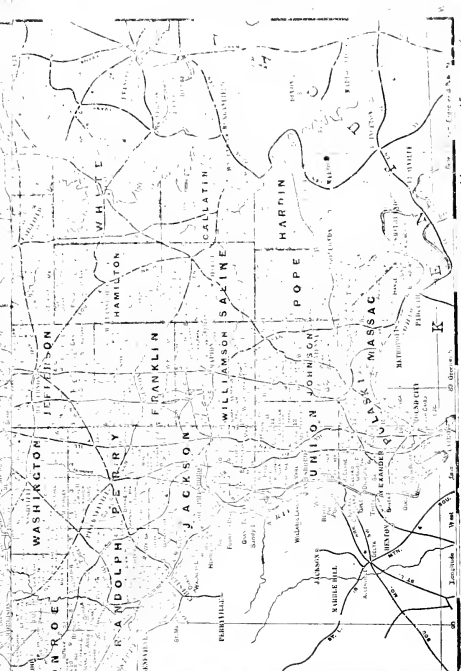
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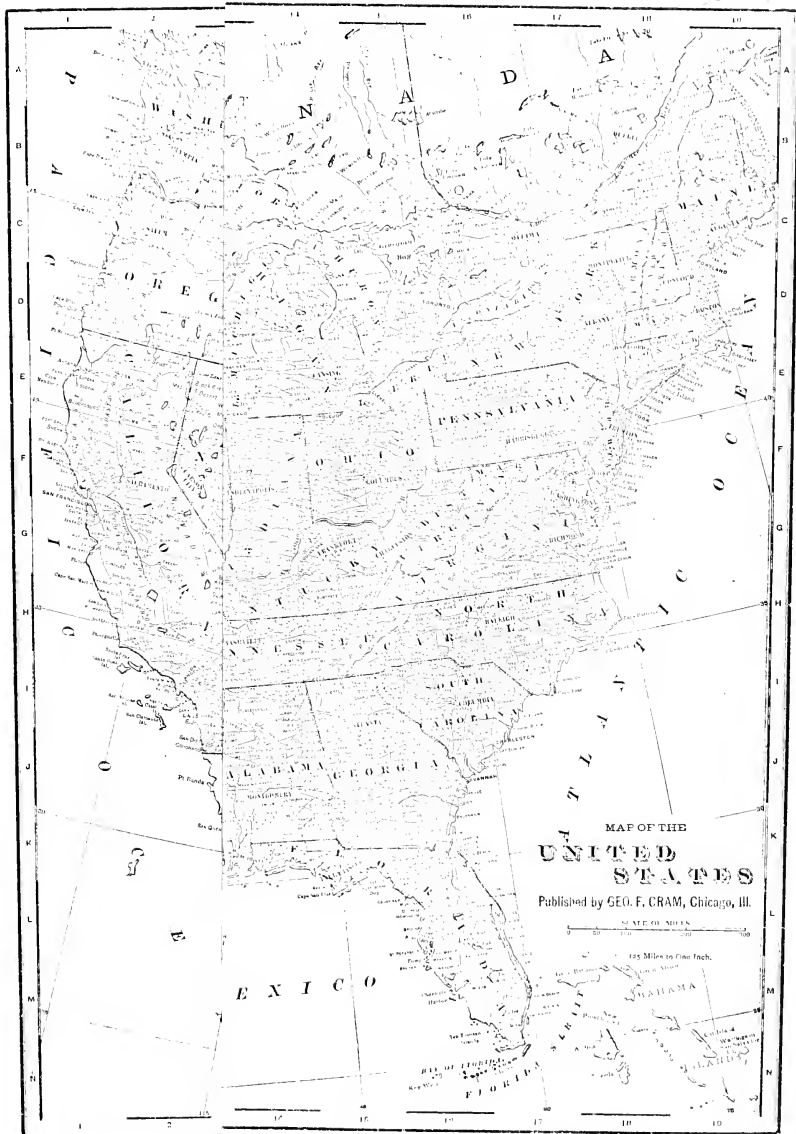
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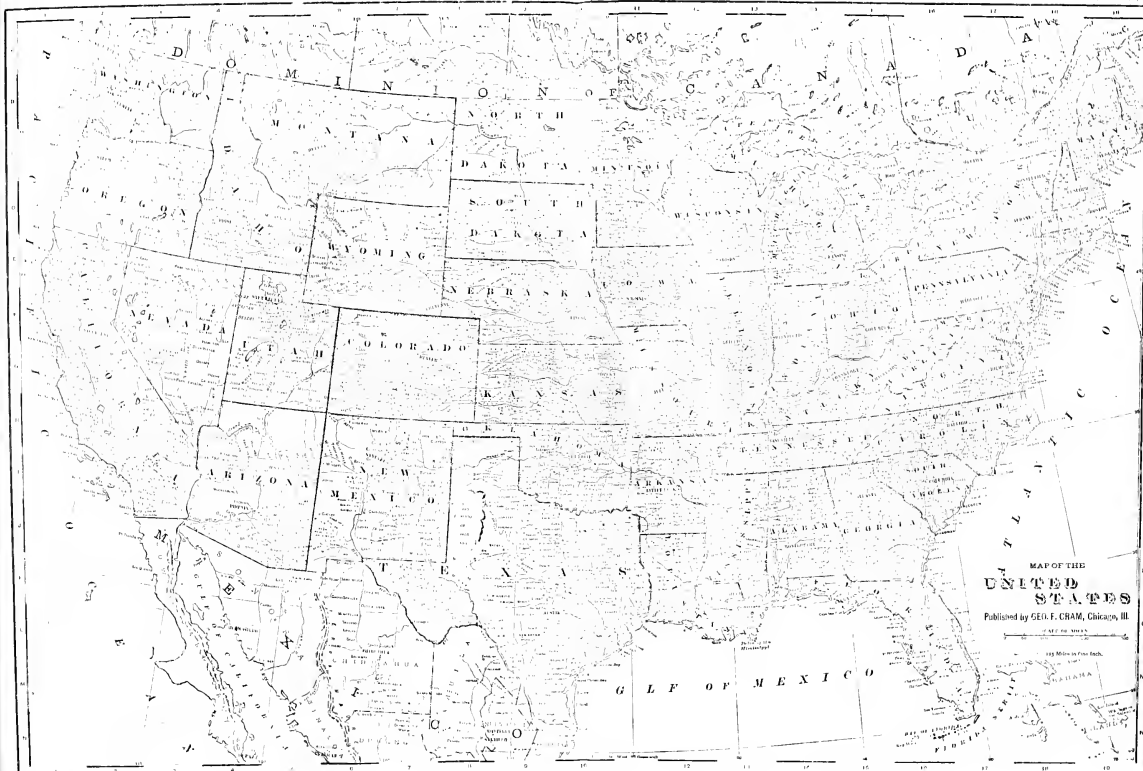
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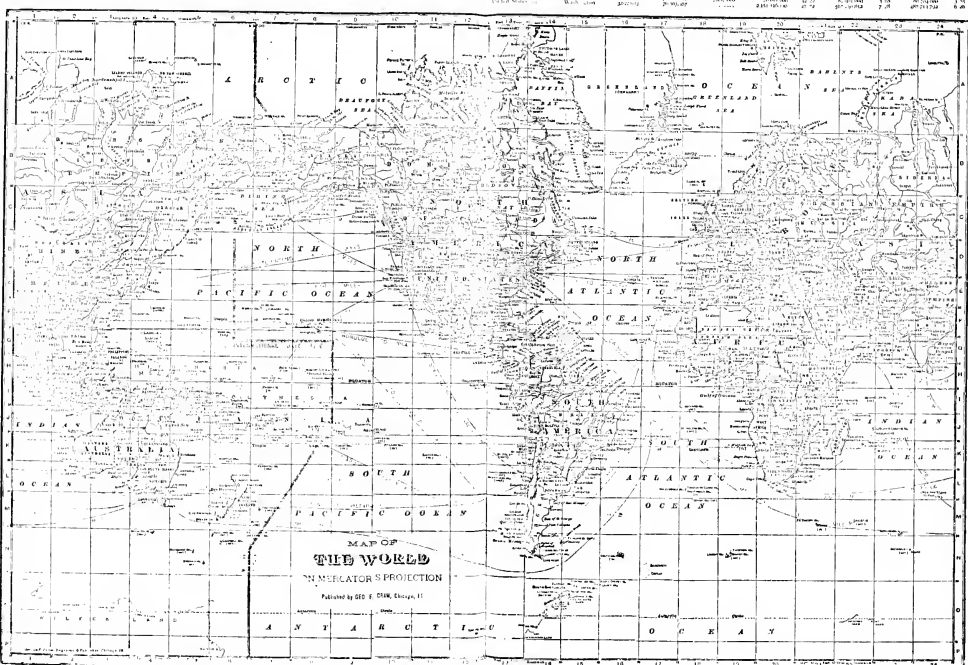
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MAP OF THE
UNITED STATES
Published by GEO. F. CRAM, Chicago, Ill.

1:500,000
125 Miles in Four Inchs.



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OF

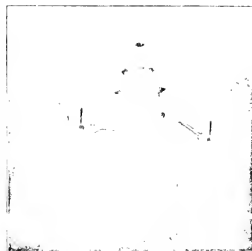
EXPLANATION.—The date following a name indicates the length of time the party has been a resident in the county. The abbreviations are as follows: S., for State; P., for Precinct; P. O. for Post-office address. When no Section Number or Township is given, it will be understood that the party resides within the limits of the village or city named, and, in such cases, the post-office address is the same as the place of residence, unless otherwise stated.

- [illegible]

ILLUSTRATIONS



JUDGE ISAAC W. HEDGCOCK

BEN L. NASON,
County Clerk

EDWARDS COUNTY COURT HOUSE

W. H. LITTERMAN,
County SuperintendentLOREN A. GIBSON,
Reorder and Circuit ClerkCHARLEY MARSHALL,
Sheriff

WALTER A. WIDDELL, D.D.S.



DR. A. C. LOW



T. B. MITCHELL



CLAUDE O. ELLIS



D. A. NICOLAY



D. E. LOW



WALTER C. SMITH



JOHN C. ROBERTS



CHARLES EMERSON



W. A. CHAPP



J. C. LOW



JAMES H. FERGUSON



ROBERT W. ATCHISON



W. H. BROWN



ILLUSTRATIONS

PAGE 31



A. PINLEY



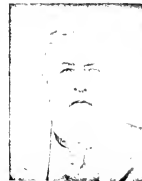
ROBERT S. CURTIS



EDWARD COAK



JOHN W. WALKER



THOMAS W. HENSON



HENRY BRANDON



GEO. FREEMAN



WILLIAM C. COAK



WM. J. RUSTING



WILLIAM SHAW



H. J. STARKS



GEORGE MCCOLLUM



ANSEL GOULD



MARK SHAW



L. E. WOODS



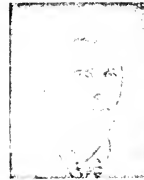
W. A. H. ELLIS



FRED COOK



ABEL SIGBERT



E. C. CHUBBUCK



J. L. SMITH



FRED COLLINS, SR.



FRANK FISHER



JOHN L. ORIN



WILLIAM H. HUBBARD

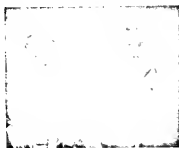


JOHN H. STICKNEY

ILLUSTRATIONS



MR. AND MRS. W. H. FOSSETT



W. J. CHALCRAFT



MR. AND MRS. A. J. HEDRICK



MR. AND MRS. JOHN H. CLARK



MR. AND MRS. COMPTON WOODHULL



MR. AND MRS. JOHN L. CURTIS



MR. AND MRS. JOHN L. DAVIS



B. F. CLODFELTER



ALVA BUNTING



ERVIN GOULD



C. W. WOODHAM AND FAMILY

MR. AND MRS. FRANK R. SMITH
AND ZOLA M. SMITH

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE H. GAYNER



MR. AND MRS. JOHN L. JOHNSON



J. M. WOODHAM



MR. AND MRS. DAVID G. GALT



MR. AND MRS. C. L. CHUBB



MR. AND MRS. J. M. GALT



MR. AND MRS. A. J. HETHER



EDITH R. GALT AND FAMILY

ILLUSTRATIONS



JAMES BROWN, SR.



WALTER SCHOFIELD



DANIEL R. TEACH



WM. DICKLING



JACOB HARNIS



JOHN F. HERING



FREDERICK A. SCHAFFNER



SPANGLER WOODS



WM. LINE



F. M. REID



JULIAN TATE



DANIEL BORING



ALBERT TODD



THEODORE SIEBERT



JACOB MOORE



VICTORIA JOHNSON



H. G. CLIFFORD



GEORGE A. KATES



GEORGE ALLEN



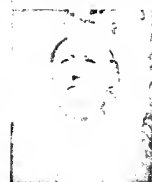
GEORGE ALLEN



HERMAN C. HAYS



F. C. HAYS

GEORGE HAYS AND
THE HAYS FAMILYROBERT L. AND
MARY L. HAYS

MRS. ELIZABETH HAYS

ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM
OF

UNITED STATES LAND SURVEYS

METES AND BOUNDS.

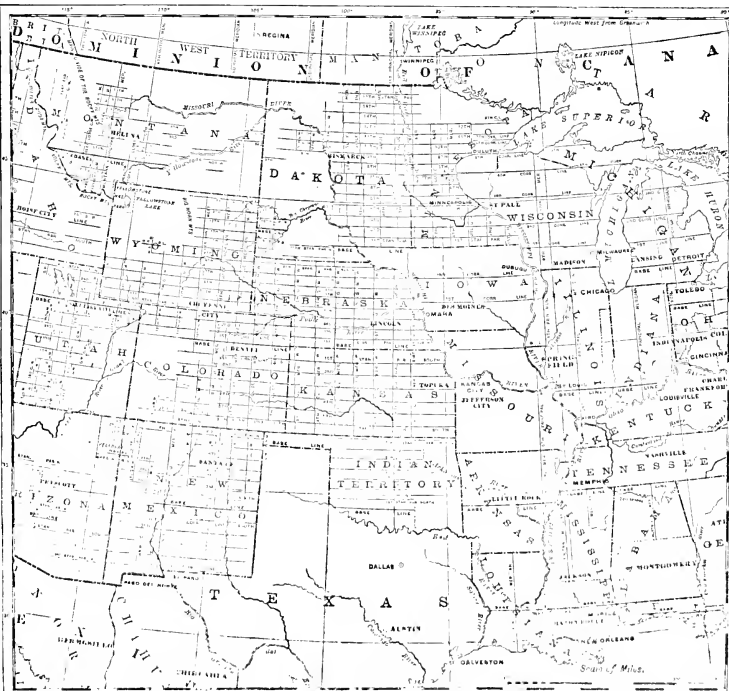
UP to the time of the Revolutionary War, or until about the beginning of the present century, land, when parcelled out, and sold or granted, was described by "Metes and Bounds," and that system is still in existence in the following States, or in those portions of them which had been sold or granted when the present plan of surveys was adopted, viz., New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and the six New England States. To describe land by "Metes and Bounds," is to give a known land-mark for a place of beginning, and then follow a line according to the compass-needle for magnetic bearings, or the course of a stream, or track of an ancient highway. This plan has resulted in endless confusion and litigation, as land-marks decay and change, and it is a well-known fact that the compass-needle varies and does not always point due North.

As an example of this plan of dividing lands, the following description of a farm laid out by "Metes and Bounds," is given: "Beginning at a stone on the Bank of Doe River, at a point where the highway from A to B crosses said river (see point marked C on Diagram 1); thence 40° North of West 100 rods to a large stump (thence 10° North of West 30 rods; thence 15° West of North 30 rods to an oak tree (see Witness Tree on Diagram 1); thence due East 130 rods, to the highway; thence following the course of the highway 20 rods due North; thence 5° North of East 90 rods; thence 45° East of North 60 rods; thence 10° North of East 30 rods to the Doe River; thence following the course of the river South-westerly to the place of beginning." This, which is a very simple and moderate description by "Metes and Bounds," would leave the boundaries of the farm as shown in Diagram 1.



MERIDIANS AND BASE LINES.

DIAGRAM 2.



THE present system of Governmental Land Surveys was adopted by Congress on the 7th of May, 1785. It has been in use ever since and is the legal method of describing and dividing lands. It is called the "Rectangular System," that is, all its distances and bearings are measured from two lines which are at right angles to each other, viz., — These two lines, from which the measurements are made, are the Principal Meridian, which runs East and West, and the Base Lines, which run North and South. These lines are established, with great accuracy, by astronomical observations. Each Principal Meridian has its Base Line, and these two lines form the base or foundation for the surveys or measurement of all the lands within the territory which they control.

Diagram 2 shows all of the Principal Meridians and Base Lines in the central portion of the United States, and from it the territory governed by each Meridian and Base Line may be easily distinguished. Each Meridian and Base Line is marked with its proper number in miles, so as to show the length and breadth of each tract, and the number of miles from the Principal Meridian, to the Base Line, and from the Base Line, to the next Principal Meridian, to the West, and from the next Principal Meridian, to the Base Line, to the East. These measurements are based on lines which run at right angles to each other. Therefore, the remaining North and South lines, which are also the Principal Meridian, to the West, and from the next Principal Meridian, to the Base Line, to the East, are running East and West, and from the next Principal Meridian, to the Base Line, to the East.

These lines are termed "Range Lines." They divide the land into six regions and are such as including North and South. In the Meridian, each division is called a Range. Ranges are numbered from one upward, counting out at the Meridian and their numbers are indicated by Range characters. For the sake, the first division (or first six miles west of the Meridian) is called Range I. West of the next is Range II, West of the second is Range III, IV, V, VI, VII, and so on, until the territory governed by another Plan of Meridian is reached. In the same manner the Range east of the Meridian are numbered, the north East or West being always used to indicate the direction of the line, and the word Meridian and Meridian are used to indicate the line.

[illegible]

TOWNSHIPS OF LAND

[illegible]

SECTIONS OF LAND.

The diagram shows a large rectangle representing a 160-acre section. This rectangle is divided into four equal horizontal strips. Each strip is further divided into eight equal vertical columns. This creates a grid of 32 small rectangles. Each small rectangle is labeled with the text "1/320 of a section".

As has already been stated, all Sections (except Fractional Sections which are explained elsewhere) are supposed to contain 440 acres, and even though mistakes have been made in surveying, and in frequently the case, making sections larger or smaller than 440 acres, the Government recognizes no variation, but either grants each regular section as containing 440 acres "more or less."

The Government surveys are not required to subdivide sections by running lines within them, but they usually establish Quarter Pools on Section Lines on even lots of a section at the points marked A, B, C, and D, on Diagram 5. After establishing Township corners, 20 Acres

DIAGRAM 5

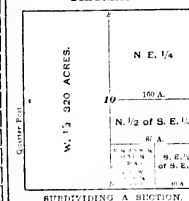
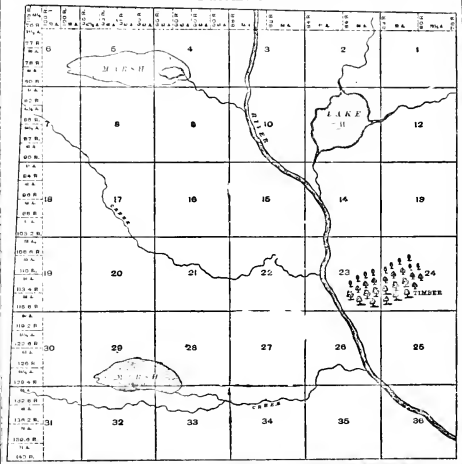


DIAGRAM 4



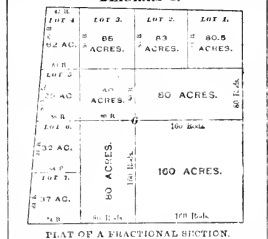
FRACTIONAL PIECES OF LAND.

CONGRESSIONAL Townships vary considerably as to size and boundaries. Mistakes made in surveying and the fact that Meridians converge as they run North cause every Township to vary more or less from the 36,000 acres which a perfect Township would contain. See Diagram 4. In arranging a Township into Sections all the surplus or deficiency of land is given to, or taken from, the North and West tiers of Sections. In other words, all Sections in the Township are made full—3600 acres—except those on the North and West, which are given all the land that is left after forming the other 25 Sections.

Diagram 4 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency is distributed and the Sections are affected. It will be seen that Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31, are the "Fractional Sections," or the Sections which are affected if the Township overruns or falls short. Inside of these Fractional Sections, all of the surplus or deficiency of land (over or under 640 acres) is carried to the "forties" or "eighties" that touch the Township Line. These pieces of land are called "Fractional Forties" or "Fractional Eighties," as the case may be. Diagrams 5 and 6 show the manner of marking the acreage and outlining the boundaries of these "Factions."

Diagram 6 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency of land made of these Sections is distributed and which "forties" or "eighths" it affects. From this arrangement it will be seen that the surplus or deficiency of land in Township Jones, the southern Quarter may be much larger or smaller, as shown in Diagram 6. They are a fractional S.W. 1/4 of Section 10, etc. *Observed* by these variations are described in the usual shape are narrower at the North than at the South and South converges as they run North with a definite width between them and, as the lines increase run North and South, they will come every 20 or 25 rods Township and at its South end, is lost. See Diagrams 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811,

DIAGRAM 6



DOCUMENT

QUEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

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The above experiments provide preliminary information on the factors that influence the rate of loss of a single strand of DNA from the end of a 100 kb vector, assisted by a 200 kb plasmid. The results suggest that alternative mechanisms of loss of DNA from the end of a plasmid exist. The first is a loss of 200 kb, involving excision of the full 100 kb vector and subsequent loss of the full 200 kb plasmid. The second involves a loss of 100 kb, followed by a loss of 100 kb, suggesting that the loss of the 100 kb vector and the 100 kb plasmid occurs as a single event. The third involves a loss of 100 kb, followed by a loss of 100 kb, suggesting that the loss of the 100 kb vector and the 100 kb plasmid occurs as a single event. The fourth involves a loss of 100 kb, followed by a loss of 100 kb, suggesting that the loss of the 100 kb vector and the 100 kb plasmid occurs as a single event. The fifth involves a loss of 100 kb, followed by a loss of 100 kb, suggesting that the loss of the 100 kb vector and the 100 kb plasmid occurs as a single event. The sixth involves a loss of 100 kb, followed by a loss of 100 kb, suggesting that the loss of the 100 kb vector and the 100 kb plasmid occurs as a single event. The seventh involves a loss of 100 kb, followed by a loss of 100 kb, suggesting that the loss of the 100 kb vector and the 100 kb plasmid occurs as a single event. The eighth involves a loss of 100 kb, followed by a loss of 100 kb, suggesting that the loss of the 100 kb vector and the 100 kb plasmid occurs as a single event. The ninth involves a loss of 100 kb, followed by a loss of 100 kb, suggesting that the loss of the 100 kb vector and the 100 kb plasmid occurs as a single event. The tenth involves a loss of 100 kb, followed by a loss of 100 kb, suggesting that the loss of the 100 kb vector and the 100 kb plasmid occurs as a single event.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

This department was formerly connected with the Interior Department, but in 1890 it was reorganized and made independent, and the Secretary of Agriculture was made a cabinet member. The head of this department is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of about one million.

[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

[illegible]

INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENTS.

There are several independent departments, which, although none of them are as important as the foregoing, and their heads are not Cabinet members, yet they form a very necessary part and attend to very important branches of the National Government.

Civil Service Commission. This commission consists of three commissioners, two of whom are paid \$2,000 per year. The clerk examines the applications for the positions and is connected with the commission is paid \$3,000 per annum, and the clerk of the commission is paid \$2,000 per annum.

Interstate Commerce Commission. The commission was created for the purpose, and charged with the duty, of seeing that the laws relating to interstate commerce were faithfully executed, and also regulating and promoting competition in the part of railway corporations and other common carriers. The commission consists of five commissioners appointed from different sections of the United States, each of whom receives a salary of \$7,000 per year. The secretary of the commission receives a salary of \$5,000 per annum.

Department of Labor The general design of this department is to collect, assort and systematize statistical data relating to the different branches of labor in the United States. The head of this department is Commissioner of the Department of Labor, and he is paid \$12,000 per annum. His chief clerk receives \$2,500 per year and his clerks \$1,000.

DEBEN & BRY.

1. The salaries of the Justices of the United States are vested in the following manner: Chief Justice, \$15,000; Associate Justices, \$12,000; Clerk of the Court, \$10,000; and the United States Supreme Court, consisting of one Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, the United States Court of Claims, which consists of one Chief Justice and four Justices, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and the United States Customs and District Courts. All judges of the United States are appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of fifteen years, and receive a salary of \$10,000 per annum, and the Justices of the Supreme Court receive a salary of \$15,000 per annum, the Justices of the Circuit Courts receive a salary of \$12,000 per annum, the Justices of the District Courts receive a salary of \$8,000 per annum, and the Clerk of the Court receives a salary of \$10,000 per annum.

The jurisdiction of the United States Courts extends to all cases arising under the Constitution, under the laws of the United States, and under treaties, made in pursuance of the authority and to enforce private international law, in which the United States has a property, interest, or claim, except in cases in which the United States and Citizens of the United States are parties and different States, between Citizens of the same State, and in cases in which the United States is a party. In cases affecting trade and commerce, citizens of different States are parties, and those in which the United States is a party. In suits in admiralty and piracy, there. In the other cases the Supreme Court has full and complete jurisdiction.

DECLARATION OF INTEREST

[illegible][illegible]

the 1970s and 1980s, and in fact the 1990s, to exercise its power, as discussed in the third and fourth chapters. In particular, the efforts of the executive power to extend further its power to other branches of government, and to the provinces, have been a constant. It exists, for the time being, and it still has powers to extend the Constitution to the Government of the Federal State, or to a particular province or province. The Constitution expressly forbids Congress to do this, but the executive has established a tradition of doing so, and has been successful in doing so. The executive has also established a tradition of extending the Constitution to the provinces, and has been successful in doing so. The executive has also established a tradition of extending the Constitution to the provinces, and has been successful in doing so.

[illegible]

The House of Representatives is the "Lower House of Congress." Each state in the Union is divided into congressional districts, or nearly equal population areas, of one member each. In each district, a representative is elected by the people for a term of two years, and each is a salary of \$10,000 per year. Besides these, delegates from each

territory is admitted to the House of Representatives, who is entitled to vote, but has the right to debate on all subjects in which Territory which he represents has an interest. No person can be a Representative who has not attained the age of twenty-five years, been seven years a citizen of the United States, and is at the time of election an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. All bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives.

STATE GOVERNMENT

THE method of State government throughout the United States is very closely the general plan of government that prevails in national affairs. The various functions of government in State affairs are handled in departments with a State officer at the head of each branch, and the lines are clearly drawn between the executive, legislative and judicial powers. All the States are governed under a constitution, which outlines and defines the powers which each of these departments shall exercise, and no

All of the most important State officials are elected by the people, and in many of the States the less important offices are filled by appointment of the Governor, by and with the consent of the State Senate.

* **GOVERNOR**

The Governor is the highest executive officer in all the States of the Union, and is elected by direct vote of the people. The term of office varies materially in the different States, ranging from two to six years.

GOVERNOR

The Governor has the highest executive office in all the States of the Union, and is elected by all voters of the State. The term of office varies materially in the different States, ranging from two to six years. As to the matter of salary that the Governor receives, it also differs widely throughout the different States and is subject to frequent change. At the present writing the following are the salaries paid to Governors in their respective States: New York and Tennessee at \$10,000 per annum; Oregon, \$8,000; California, \$7,000; Nevada, \$6,000; Idaho, \$5,000; Montana, \$4,000; Utah, \$3,000; Arizona, \$2,500; Colorado, \$2,000; Illinois, \$1,500; Indiana, \$1,000; Michigan, \$900; Kansas, \$800; Nebraska, \$700; Minnesota, \$600; Missouri, \$500; Maryland, \$400; West Virginia, \$300; Delaware, \$200; Alaska, \$100.

[illegible][illegible]

It is important that the role of the courts and the legislature in the process of the development of the state is not overestimated. The role of the courts is to ensure the implementation of the law and the protection of the rights of the citizens. The role of the legislature is to ensure the implementation of the law and the protection of the rights of the citizens. The role of the courts is to ensure the implementation of the law and the protection of the rights of the citizens. The role of the legislature is to ensure the implementation of the law and the protection of the rights of the citizens.

The estimated 100,000 people who are still in the Sudan are not being protected by the Sudanese government. They are being starved, tortured, and killed. The United States is not doing enough to help them. The United States should provide more aid to the Sudanese government and to the people of the Sudan.

REPAIRS TO THE BRIDGE AND TO THE HIGHWAY

[illegible]

SECRETARY OF STATE.

[illegible][illegible]

STATE AUDITOR.

The office of Auditor of State exists under one name or another in 34 of the 50 States. The title of this office, however, varies in all the States, in many of them, notably California, Oregon, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Colorado, Tennessee, Texas, and a few others, it is known as Comptroller. In a few of the States, including Michigan and Pennsylvania, he office is called Auditor-General, and in two of the States, its duties are audited by a Board of Auditors. In all the States, the Auditor of State is a member of the highest of the State government is practically the same, and a general survey of the work handled by the State Auditor in one State will illustrate the work in all the others.

rely on minor State, to all of the States. It is the duty of the Auditor to keep the accounts of the State with any other State or Territory, and with the United States and all public officers, corporations and individuals having accounts with his State. He audits the accounts of all public officers, and they are to be paid out of the State Treasury, and he audits the accounts of all corporations and individuals, and he audits, in fact, all claims against the State which are to be paid out of the State Treasury; must be presented to the Auditor, who, after the same are audited, issues warrants therefor payable at the Treasury. A complete record of each warrant is kept by the Auditor, who also keeps account with the State Treasurer, charging him with all moneys

STATE TREASURER

This is one of the most important executive offices in the grip of a State. The State Treasurer handles vast sums of the State's money, and, as a rule, a very heavy load, running from \$500,000 into the millions, is required of him; and generally the bondsmen are empowered to demand additional bonds if he deems the bond master to be unable to protect the State.

The duties of the State Treasurer are implied by the title, and they are very much the same throughout all of the States. The State Treasurer is custodian of all the State funds deposited with him, and he is authorized to secure the funds by purchase of bonds, and by other investments.

To assure payment at the time of any warrant issued or served by the Auditor, or other proper official, and a full record of all warrants kept in both the auditor's office and the Treasurer's office. The proper officers and the Treasurer receive the revenues of the State in direct payment to the State. In some States the Auditor issues an order for the payment of the warrants to the Treasurer, and in some States the Treasurer is charged with all moneys received by the Auditor, and the Treasurer then gives receipts for delinquencies. In still other States the Treasurer is charged with the receipts for all moneys paid in, which must be signed by the Auditor to be valid, and one of these must be kept by the Auditor, so that he may charge the amount against the State.

In this 2001 article, the author is concerned on both Auditor and Taxpayer's full compliance with the law. He stresses the need to find a balance between the two sides, and to make the Auditor's role more transparent and to make the Taxpayer more responsible. He agrees with the Auditor and not so much with the Taxpayer, but he is not too far from the Auditor. In most of the States, the State Tax Authority is not public but a state-owned company, as the case of the Tax Authority of the Republic of Poland. The Auditor is not a public institution but an independent body, as the case of the Auditor General of the Republic of Poland. The Auditor is not a public institution but an independent body, as the case of the Auditor General of the Republic of Poland. The Auditor is not a public institution but an independent body, as the case of the Auditor General of the Republic of Poland.

ACCREDITED GENERAL

It is also important to support the State in its actions against the drug cartels and organized crime. We have to increase the presence of our military forces in all corners of the country for an effective fight against the drug cartels. We must also continue to work with the community to prevent the drug cartels from establishing a presence in the community. We must also work with the community to prevent the drug cartels from establishing a presence in the community. We must also work with the community to prevent the drug cartels from establishing a presence in the community.

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CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

The chief aim of this Chronological History is to give in a comprehensive and attractive form the principal events of the history of the world from unnecessary details. For convenience this history is arranged under—I. Ancient History, II. Medieval History, III. Modern History. The latter given—First From the beginning of the Sixteenth Century to American Revolution. Second—From the birth of the United States to the present time by countries.

Ancient History

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SCIENCE, MEDICAL, AND MODERN HISTORY.

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Modern History.

From A. D. 1766 to the present Date, by
Countries

CHINA.

- 1420 Reception of the English Embassy at the
1421 Court seemed courteous because of
1422 the presence of the Emperor's wife.
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INDIA.

- 1675 *Sabot of Outh because tributary to*
East India Company since purchase of
British India and China
1676 *Treaty with Nizam of Hyderabad*
1677 *Alfred, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*
1678 *Alfred, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*
1679 *Alfred, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*
1680 *Alfred, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*
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1698 *Alfred, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*
1699 *Alfred, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*
1700 *Alfred, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*

- 130 See also the whole title, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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Time taken to complete the task (s) = 10.4 (s.d. = 0.4)

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$$S_{\text{tot}} = S_{\text{ext}} + S_{\text{int}} = S_{\text{ext}} + S_{\text{ext}} \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} = S_{\text{ext}} \frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha}$$

$\frac{1}{2} \pi$ and $\frac{3}{2} \pi$ are the only solutions of $\sin \theta = 0$ in the interval $(-\pi, \pi)$.

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UNITED STATES.

- [illegible]

CANADA

- [illegible]

AUSTRALIA

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